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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts, m with to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

LOCAL REWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Parks and New York Association Parks is at \$1 to 50 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissem-nated to the cress of the whole country.

Chatter About Changing the Term. As is generally the case after a Presidential campaign, the reformers who always want to be reforming our institutions are talking about the desirability of a change in the term of the President from four years to six, seven, or even eight. The disturbance to business is the reason offered.

No doubt business has been greatly dis turbed during the past three months. No doubt business suffers to some extent in every Presidential year. But if this is a good reason for lengthening the intervals between elections from four years to six, seven or eight years, it is a better argument for lengthening them to fifteen years, or twenty, or twenty-five. If the Presidential election with its demand upon the people for their earnest attention to political affairs is an evil to be avoided as far as possible, the ideal arrangement would be a life tenure of that office. Even then there would be a season of stress and unsettlement whenever a President died; but that could be avoided also by making the office hereditary.

As between four years and six years there is this to be said: Supposing that BRYAN had been elected last week. If that stupendous misfortune had occurred, would the business interests of the United States have regretted the Constitutional provision limiting his term to four years? Would they have been happier if the country had been doomed to six, seven or eight years of poor BRYAN before the first opportunity to shake off the incubus?

There is always the chance that a bad President, a dangerous President, or a fool President may get into the White House. In such an event, the business interests of the country are decidedly better off with a four years' term.

Better let the Constitution alone, gentlemen! The minute you begin to tinker it you open the door to immeasurable evils to this republic.

#### Another Chance for John Bull.

A communication in the St. James's Gazette from Mr. SYDNEY GIBSON TAYLOR, dated at Philadelphia, suggests that now is the time for England to extend her flag over the Bay Islands.

This group, just off the northern coast of Honduras, comprises Ruatan, Bonacca, Barburet, Moret, and Utilla. It was ceded to Honduras by Great Britain in 1859, and is well known to our people from its trade in bananas and cocoanuts with New Orleans and New York.

The point made by Mr. TAYLOR is that the treaty of 1859 expressly declares that "the Republic of Honduras pledges herself not to cede the said islands, or any of them, or the right of sovereignty over such islands, or any of them, or any part of such sovereignty, to any nation or State whatsoever." Accordingly, he holds that the confederation of Honduras with San Salvador and Nicaragua in the Greater Republic of Central America, recently accomplished makes the Bay Islands independent.

But that is only the first step. Mr. TAYLOR says that he has "been requested by the islanders (as they themselves are helpless in the matter) to bring their case before the British public, in the hope that England may again take these islands under her care, and afford these hardy islanders, who are almost exclusively English and extremely loyal, the glorious benefit of again living under the flag they claim, and which is theirs by blood and birthright." In fact, the inhabitants were originally, in large part, colored emigrants from the Caymans, which are political dependencies of Jamaica.

We are free to say that we do not think Mr. TAYLOR's aspirations will be realized. Wholly apart from the fact that the Bay Islands still belong to Honduras, even under the articles of confederation, we think that Lord SALISBURY has had all the experience he wants, for the present, of trying to extend British dominion in the New World.

## Our Service to Venezuela.

The Mansion House speech of Lord SALIS BURY spoke of the Guiana boundary controversy as "the discussion had with the United States on behalf of their friends in Venezuela." That the British Premier is not above a jaunty reference to matters of great public concern is clear from his description of the very grave dispute we have had with England as a "rather unimportant controversy." It recalls some of his allusions to the Monroe

doctrine in the course of that controversy. But in the present instance there seems to be no ground for the suggestion made in some quarters that the words their friends in Venezuela" contain a slight sneer. They may indeed have been suggested, rather, by the actual method adopted for the settlement of the question, in which the United States will appear as "the friend of Venezuela," in the selections for the court.

This would be the natural attitude of our Government with the present reversion to arbitration for the settlement of the boundary line. When the Monroe doctrine was threatened by the arrogant method adopted by England in dealing with Venezuela, relying on the law of the stronger, our country was called upon to act in its own defence, and became perforce, for a time, a principal in the dispute. But with the vindication of the doctrine of MONROE, the actual ascertainment of the disputed boundary line calls upon it rather for the friendly aid which its position as senior and leader among the American republics may warrant in a dispute between one of them and a powerful

nation of the Old World. Is it therefore not improbable that the task remaining for the United States, "acting as the friend of Venezuela," to use Lord Salisbury's phrase in writing to Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, may be completed by nominating the representatives on Venexuela's side in the court of arbitration? At all events, that would appear to be a sufficient fulfilment of our obligations to-

of Sweden has been asked to become the the election was decided in his favor. fifth member of the court, with the deciding vote in ties. But Venezuela may perhaps be expected to present her own case for the

consideration of the court. What we have done for that republic is to relieve her from having the purely cx parte | satisfactory to the Conservative party. Schomburgk line imposed on her by the superior strength of England, and from being compelled to recognize as permanently torn from her whatever lands British settlers have selzed and now hold. What we have done for ourselves is to secure, before the eyes of the world, a practical recognition from England of that Monroe doctrine regarding which Lord SALIS-BURY, at the outset of the controversy, declared that, so far as he was aware, it "has never before been advanced on behalf of the United States in any written communication addressed to the Government of another nation." In dealing with the United States in the present matter, and in effecting its settlement with us. Lord Salisbury virtually accedes to the declaration which Mr. OLNEY originally made as to the position occupied by our country in this hemisphere.

#### The Spring Elections.

On Monday last the State Committee of the National Democracy repudiated the Chicago doctrines ratified at Buffalo in September as essentially Democratic. The meeting also declared its intention to maintain the National Democratic organization. It may not participate in the election of

1897, at which, as the committee declares, no State issues of importance are to be decided, but proposes to take an active part in the State election of 1898, when, as the address issued to the Democrats of the State explains, "control of the State, with all of the momentous interests involved, will be again at stake." In aid of such a plan the cooperation of all the friends of true Democracy is invited, and with a view to their practical organization, a resolution was unanimously adopted, at the suggestion of a representative of Yonkers, "directing the Executive Committeee to advise the members of the organization in the several counties where spring elections will be held, to make nominations in every case."

It is very doubtful if this determination to make nominations for Supervisors is wise, they being chiefly the officers to be chosen at the spring elections. These contests turn usually on local matters of difference, in which State politics have very little part. The important cities of New York and Brooklyn, casting nearly one-half of the vote of the State and having an almost predominant influence in its political affairs, hold no spring elections; and a political organization, seeking to rehabilitate and reunite the Democrats of New York for 1897, which would begin its fighting in the territory outside of those communities, could not reasonably expect to make a very formidable demonstration in State politics.

Roughly speaking, there are 1,200 Supervisors in the various counties of the State. exclusive of New York and Brooklyn, and of these fully 850 are Republicans and 350 Democrats, including the county of Schoharie, in which the Democrats preponderate uniformly in the Board of Supervisors as also in the popular vote. Each town, and practically each ward of each of the thirtytwo incorporated cities, has one member of the Board of Supervisors, who acts as the special representative of his constituents in purely local concerns. The elections for such Supervisors begin on the second Tuesday of February in each year. The counties holding them in the beginning of February, 1897, are Broome, which gave MCKINLEY and HOBART a majority of 4,600; Cattaraugus, which gave them 3,200; Chemung, 2,700; Chenango, 2,400; Delaware, 3,400; Fulton, 3,600; Herkimer, 3,100; Madison, 4,200; Onondaga, 11,300; Otsego, 2,500; Putnam, 1,300; Richmond, 1,700; Schuyler, 1,000; Seneca, 700; Steuben, 5,000; Tioga, 2,000, and St. Lawrence, 9,700.

The honest-money Democrats in these counties, the Democrats of tradition and conviction, the Democrats who put patriotsm above party, voted at this year's tion for McKinley and Hobart, and very generally, too, for BLACK and WOODRUFF on the State ticket. The PALMER vote in all these counties was small; in some of them it was insignificant, as, for instance, only 90 in Cattaraugus, 98 in Chemung, 78 in Chenango, 52 in Putnam, 36 in Schuyler, 99 in Steuben, and 46 in Seneca. The spring elections of February will immediately precede the inauguration of Mr. Mc-KINLEY and will follow not long after the inauguration of the new State administration at Albany, supported by a Legislature overwhelmingly Republican in both branches. If the National Democrats in these counties, or rather such of them as adhered to the PALMER ticket at the recent election, should provoke a factional warfare over Supervisors in those New York counties, the result might be an unfortunate disturbance, causing embarrassment in the present political situation. Moreover, it e a waste of political ammunition. It would do no good, and might imperil the solidarity and cohesiveness of the honest-money forces in Congress at a time when such a diversion could have no possible excuse, and would, perhaps, have the effect of encouraging the Repudiators, through the prospect of a division in the

honest-money forces. The past record of legislation at Albany shows that under the limitations established by the new State Constitution, no measures of political importance can be put upon their final passage and made into laws as early as the second Tuesday in February : and while important measures are pending and undetermined, a sporadic outbreak of factional activity in contests over Supervisors, would be injudicious and ill-advised as the abler and more sagacious leaders of the National Democracy will probably understand on reflection.

# A President and His Party.

The political trouble which exists in the republic of Chili at this time, and which affects the new President, the members of his Ministry, and the Congress, had its origin in a circumstance of curious interest. We guess that President ERRAZURIZ has gone back on" the party by which he was elected a few months ago. At all events he is at loggerheads with the more prominent leaders of his party.

At the election for President, held in June, FEDERICO ERRAZURIZ was the candidate of the Conservative party, often characterized as the "Clerical party," against RAFAEL REYES, the Liberal candidate. So closely divided was the vote for the delegates by whom the President is chosen, that a dispute arose between the parties; and this had to be brought before the Congress of Chili for decision. The question was there delated with great acrimony till the month of August, when a number of Liberal Dep-

ward her. It is announced that King Oscan | made promises, voted for him; and thus

As soon as he got into office, in September, he selected a Cabinet, some of the members of which were as acceptable to the Liberals as they were obnoxious to the Conservatives, while others were Then the trouble broke out. It began with the Minister of the Interior, extended to the Minister of Justice, and soon affected the four other men in the Ministry. The President was now on ill terms with the Conservatives.

This state of things lasted till Congress was convened, ten days ago, when it became manifest that neither the Senate nor the Chamber of Deputies was favorable to the Ministry. It appeared that a number of leaders of the Liberal party, including probably those to whom preëlection promises had been made, formed a coalition with the more moderate Conservatives to support the President and his policy. The President then made it manifest that he entertained a design of throwing the "Clericals" overboard, and constituting a Ministry that would be acceptable to ploy or practise labor. Thinkers of their the Liberal party; but this purpose met with opposition in Congress, not a few of the members of which were desirous that all the political elements should be represented in the administration. The contention thus far has been of a character hardly less acrimonious than was that dur-

ing the Presidential election. According to a despatch from Santiago, received here by way of London, the discordant Ministry has resigned, doubtless to the relief of the President. We have not yet, however, been made aware of the composition of the other Ministry that has been formed, or of its political complexion. The probability is in favor of the predominance of the Liberal party in it.

There is no reason to believe that President ERRAZURIZ will forsake the Conservative party, of which he was the successful candidate; but there is good cause for supposing that his administration will lean more toward Liberalism than toward Clericalism. which was useful to him when he was a candidate.

#### Aquahonga.

Some twenty-odd years ago the residents of Richmond county used to take great pride in the picturesque scenery of their island, and they wondered how it was that a region so close to the busy city of New York could be allowed to remain so lonely and deserted. A drive or tramp into the interior brought one through lanes and woods of singular beauty, especially when the trees were arrayed in their most gorgeous and fantastic colors during the Indian summer. The few and scattered inhabitants seemed like the people we read of who lived there in colonial times, with their queer idioms and quaint old ways. No policemen were to be seen; there was no need for them. The little population was pure and honest. Peace and contentment were the rule. Everybody had a home, and all seemed happy. There was plenty of game in woods and plenty of fish in the surrounding waters; and the few "city folks," as the islanders called them, who went there either gunning or angling were always welcome and always well taken care of. Any one who in old times sailed from the Narrows to the Raritan remembers the charming panorama that was unrolled before his eyes as his boat moved along in that bay which at certain points looked like a magnificent inland lake almost entirely surrounded by woods. The south beach was lined with pretty pine groves, and on the uplands in the distance among the trees, were some stately mansions and fine old homesteads.

Now all that has been changed, "improved." The noble trees are disappearing fast. Fox Hill has been bare for years. The Wood Road has vanished to make room for St. Mary's avenue, and even the ghosts that loved to terrify travellers on the road through the Haunted Wood, near Gifford's, have in turn been scared away by scorchers. The pine groves on the south beach are nearly all gone, and their places have been filled by long rows of Frankfurter sausage stands, Raines law hotels, modern merrygo-rounds, and platforms upon which are brass bands and hand-organs, each playing its own tune, and all mingling their musle with the yells of boisterous bathers, many of whom have sadly regretted that they did not heed the warning at the railway station, "Beware of Pickpockets!" To crown these great improvements the island has been blessed with a double-track trolley which in some places takes up the entire road, sidewalks included, especially on the old Richmond road, where an appropriate notice to pedestrians might be, "Ride or Die!"

Yet, after all, the natives are not happy. They regret the good old days before "the invasion of the barbarians." The Aquahongese are sad. " Got made the country, man the town," they repeat with a sigh. Our island is bound to become the new Bowery of the Greater New York."

But these are only the gloomy views of the few who catch their sadness from the sea. Some of the scenery of Staten Island has been marred, unquestionably; but there is still enough of it left to charm all visitors, and permit the natives to preserve their pride. It will be very many long years before a historian can tell a story beginning with the words: "Once upon a time there was an island of incomparable beauty called Aquahonga."

## Let All See the Truth.

If one should fish forever in the immortal fool-pot, he couldn't hope to draw out a more bedraggled and perfect specimen than a Mr. W. F. TURNLEY of Galveston. We give as support of this opinion a portion of Mr. Turnley's address to the Daily News of that city:

"In your baue of the 4th, under 'Landslide for McKisley, A Victory for Sound Money and Pro-tection, you express a scattinent in the wor "pro-tection" against which I desire to enter a serious protest. Protection cut no figure in this election. The people four years are by the election of Groven Chryslash on that single issue, by a overwhe ming majority, snowed protection under forever in this country. " W. F. TURNLEY."

Mr. TURNLEY's joyful fantasia on the field of the untrue inclines us to ask and answer with the German philosopher: " Vat is der use? Dere is no use." If immediately after a Democratic Congress, piedged to abolish protection, has made a new tariff avowedly and aggressively protectionist at the very start, a man able to read and write can assert, even in a moment of mugwump ecstasy, that protection has been snowed under, human nature seems a failure. And, sad to say, there are others like him in his particular circle. Indeed, when we reflect that the affairs of this great nation are partially directed by fools like poor Mr. TURNLEY, we are forced to wonder that the

country gets on so well. utles, to whom ERRAZURIZ was said to have The fact is that protection, as was proved

Democratic tariff legislation, is so strong with us that every patriot must thank Heaven that in the country's recent terrible crisis the protectionist sentiment chanced to be arrayed on the side of national honor and order.

#### The Modern Athens.

According to the Gazetteer, Athens, Ky. contains ten churches. It needs more, or else those ten are not doing their work. Not long ago the Bryanites of Athens, Ky., would not allow a sound-money man to talk. Now they have "formed an association whose members are pledged not to employ a Republican or sound-money Deni- long as Herbert Tate continued to exercise his ocrat in any capacity."

Of Athens, Ky., it may be said, as Mr. SWINBURNE has said of Athens, Greece:

" Perfect are her works, and sweet All the ways that feel her feet." She adds to tolerance knowledge. But it would be easy to exaggerate the importance of her threat. It is entirely unlikely that the sliver men of Athens, Ky., either emsort seldom find the time to work. The business of thinking is too engrossing.

ANTHONY Hope's marvellous novel 'Phroso," is now publishing in THE EVENING Sun. A portion is given every day.

It is in order to recommend to man bankers and their associates, including some eminent politicians, that they learn the bank ing business. The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce is the last financial body to show itself to be under a common misapprehension by demanding that the United States Government "ro out of the banking business," when, except for supervising the nationa banks, the Government is not in the bank ing business and never has been, Issuing notes, the Federal policy objected to, isn't banking. Thousands of banks don't issue notes. and if all those who do issue them should cease from it, they would still remain banks. in England, where this business is understood the banking department and the note-issuing department of the Bank of England are separated from each other by its charter, and are recognized as having no practical connection with each other whatsoever.

The sooner the truth of this is generally un derstood here the currency discussion will become more intelligent and, it is to be hoped, more valuable.

The poet of the Nebraska State Journal has enriched the English language with a new adjective of his own invention: "The fight is done, and those who won

I'm very glad for. While those who met defeat, you bet, I feel dambad for."

Is this word tolerable? Can the critics allo it to remain in any page of the dictionary? We think not.

THOMAS B. REED for Secretary of State! Not bis year. The big man from Maine has never played econd fiddle for anylody. He refused to waik in the RAINE procession years ago, and ho is not likely to arry a torch for McKinlky now.—Kansas City, world. He certainly carried a torch for McKinley from the close of the St. Louis Convention until election day; and his torch lighted the way for thousands of voters. As to the fiddle, a man like Ton REED never plays second fiddle, when ever he is or whatever he does.

It is worth while to recur to the late fearful hullabaloo on the BRYAN side of the campaign against trusts, and to the popular refusal to sympathize with it. If BRYAN had been elected, and could have made his promises good and smashed all the trusts, the most prominent object in the wrock would have been the labor trust, or labor organization, which the Populist party made special effort to win over to its Happily for organized labor, BRYAN couldn't delude enough of its members into following him, and, as a result of the election the labor trust is in no danger of legal assault. The principle that protects trusts, whateve

labor or capital may think of them, is one of the first principles of freedom, and it would be a serious day when the passions arrayed in opposition to them should prevail.

The Republic just failed to defeat the disgraceful assault of Boss Filler on the judiciary is this city.—St. Louis Republic.

Failure or success, this rebuke to Boss FILLEY, supposing it justifiable, is most creditable to proved. the Republic. Coming as it does immediately after our contemporary's support of an assau on an unprecedented scale upon the judiciary and good order of the nation, it shows that in the late campaign the Republic was by no means so bad as it pretended to be.

## THE GRIND JURY.

## The Persistens Movement to Introduce Into

It Unreal Class Distinctions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Having served on the Grand Jury for many years, and being familiar with the character of the men upon the panel from which grand jurors are drawn, and knowing the supreme importance of the Grand inquest to the peace and order of this community, I beg to call your attention to an attempt to pervert it from its true purpose by making it representative of "classes" instead of the whole body of the community.

I see in the World of this morning that some of the labor organizations have been incited to memorialize the Board of Commissioners of Grand Jurors, asking that they shall have special representation on the panel of Grand Jurors which is about to be made up, on the ground that the panel as now existing does not recognize labor distinctively. The memorial also presents a list of names representative of the labor organizations for the consideration of that Board.

I cannot conceive it possible that the Mayor, the Recorder, and the Judges composing this Board will heed the request which so far departs from the theory and custom always governing the selection of the Grand Jury panel. In the first place, there is in reality no such classification in this country as that memorial assumes to make. There is here no class of Labor, for there are no classes. The Grand Jury has always represented and should always represent the community as a whole; its best intelligence, its sobriety, its wisdom, and its sense of justice. As it now is, according to my long experience upon it, no such distinctions ever appear in it affect its judgments in the slightest degree. It is invariably a very serious body, profoundly impressed with a consciousness of its responsibilities to all the community, and beyond the reach of influences prejudicial to any, favorably or unfavorably; influences, moreover, which could not affect the Grand Jurors without causing them to violate their solemn oaths. If the panel were made up in accordance with this momorial's request, that is, made representative of the citizens with reference to their occupations specifically, its true character as a bulwark of order and justice would be lost. It would become the scene of discussions utterly foreign to its purpose and function and destructive of its usefulness. It would be used for purposes of in)ustice and oppression.

If the Board should listen to this memorial it would assume the responsibility of striking a mortal blow at one of the most essential and conservative bulwarks of our civilization; it would strike at the very foundations of the Grand Jury system, planted, as they are, in the confidence of society, and drawing thence the

nourishment essential to its vitally. The only discrimination which should be used in the selection of the Grand Jury panel concerns fitness, moral and intellectual. cerns fitness, moral and intellectual. The uttorly false and wholly permicious classification introduced by demagagines cannot be regarded by the (commissioners without perlit cased to the contest and society and the social system which has grown up moder it. The meaning also seril wholly the Beard should frown upon its suggestion as being such. The taleful consequences which would result from listening to it would hing lasting and well-deserved reproach on all the Commissioners.

New York New 11. Grand Junor.

GRAND JUHOR. NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

With Some Remarks on Col. Waring. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I yield to so one in admiration of the manner in which Col. Waring has caused the streets of New York to be cleaned, but it seems to me that the general approval which has followed his administration since he became Commissioner of Street Cleaning, is in danger of leading the public to transform the presumption in Col. Waring's favor into a conviction that his judgment is infallible. Last summer, as counsel for certain bidders for the contract for the removal of all the street cleanings, my attention was directed to one plinss of the matter, and I became convinced that as to that the city had been misled to its damage, and was likely to continue to be so as magnetism over Col. Waring. Though my proessional relations to the matter ceased with the rejection of my client's bid, I determined to keep my eye on the matter, to see if I had been a true prophet in a letter I then addressed to Mayor Strong. The summer vacation and pressure of other matters drove this from my mind till my attention was directed to it anew by Comptroller Fitch's recent tussie with Mr. Tate's bills. Since then I have brought my knowledge down to the present time. The history of the matter is as follows:

One of the "good things" of the street cleanng business has been for many years the overhauling of the refuse brought to the dumps and extracting from it the salable materials. This is known as the "scow trimmings." For the privilege of doing this the city received from 1882 to 1887, inclusive, about \$75,000, or an average of \$12,500 a year. In 1888 it jumped up to over \$25,000 and in 1889 to nearly \$51,000. 1890 It was over \$50,000, in 1891 nearly \$75,-000, in 1892 nearly \$83,000, in 1893 over \$94,-000, and in 1894 over \$80,000.

During most of this time there was no formal contract for this privilege, though Commissioner Andrews, in 1894, I believe, made a contract with an Italian after advertising for bids, This contractor's last payment was for the week ending March 31, 1895, and was at the rate of \$1,760 a week, or \$88,000 a year. On Jan. 15, 1895, Col. Waring became Com-

missioner of Street Cleaning. The last week for which any payment was made for scow trimmings was that ending March 31, 1805, when Col. Waring seems to have terminated the contract. From June, 1895, to June, 1896, Herbert Tate had, by agreement with Col. Waring, made without advertising and without in viting bids, the privilege of disposing of all the refuse collected by him without any payment nto the city treasury. This was an apparent present to Mr. Tate of \$88,000. But for it Tate is claimed to have built a crematory and experimented in the burning of some portion of the street refuse. Whether this was a source of profit or expense to him there seems to be no means of finding out. Certainly a request for documents made on the Finance Department produces none. In July, 1896, \$5,500 was paid into the Comptroller's office for what I believe to be so-called "scow trimmings" for a week in June and for July. In August there was paid in about \$1,700. These payments were only for certain specified dumps. Since Sept. 1 last, that is, since Mr. Fitch's row with Mr. Tate. there has been paid in from \$300 to \$1,000 a week, until for the two weeks ending Oct. 26 \$1,250 a week was paid in. I don't know from whom this was received, whether Mr. Tate or not. Even the highest weekly sum is only at the rate of \$65,000 a year, in place of the \$88,000

a year which was received before Col. Waring turned the "scow trimmings" over to Mr. Tate. There is another suggestive phase of this matter. On Jan. 10, 1896, the Mayor insisted in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that a contract should be made for the final disposition of all street refuse. On Jan. 19 a form of contract was approved. At some date prior to Jan. 30 there was apparently an order of the Board of Estimate and Apportionmen for Col. Waring to advertise for bids in the City Record, for on that date, in reply to Comptroller Fitch's inquiry of the Corporation Counel "whether or not it was the understanding that some short notice of the advertisement for final disposition of the garbage was to be in-serted in the papers calling attention to the advertisement in the City Record," Mr. Scott replied that he so understood, and on the same day the Board directed such advertisement to

be inserted. Some time prior to March 10, Col. Waring not having, I think, made any advertisement and being asked why he had not done so, found fault for the first time with the approved form. find no record of this, but it was so stated in the daily papers in their report of the proceedngs of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. On March 10 a changed form was ap-

On April 13 Col. Waring presented to the cepted that of the Merz Company, for, apparently, only the garbage. He added: "It is hoped that before the time fixed for beginning the work under this contract the city will be in a position to send to Riker's Island all its worths waste other than garbage." Whether it was his intention that Merz should have the seew trimmings under his contract I do not know, but from various facts I infer that it was intended not to give them to him. I may, however, be in error in this.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment did not approve Col. Waring's acceptance of the Merz bid, and on April 1 directed a new advertisement for bids for the disposition (1) of all material, (2) garbage alone, and (3) of all material exclusive of garbage. The form of contract was approved the next day, and an advertisement was inserted and bids were received which were presented to the Board by Col. Waring on May 5, It will be observed that during all this time from June, 1895, Mr. Tate was being allowed the "scow trimmings" for nothing, while others had been glad to pay \$88,000 a year for them, and this though the Board had, by directing advertisements obviously intended to cut him off from this perquisite, an intention which there is no evidence that Col. Waring shared.

The lowest bids presented by Col. Waring ere for the sum of \$240,625 for the disposition of everything, and \$60,000 for the disposition of the garbage alone. No bids were received for the disposal of ashes, refuse, and street sweepings alone. Col. Waring accepted the second highest bid for the garbage at \$89,000, and then stated that he had a letter from Her bert Tate in which he said:

As a result of the experiment in the collection of paper and other saiable refuse carried on by me un-der your direction since June 18, 1895. I am prepared to pay to the city of New York \$245,000 per annun for the privilege of picking over the rubbish of the city, aside from garbage, asies, and street sweepings, so far as it is practicable to make the separation He added:

In my judgment the unsalable residuum can be turned to profitable account in the production of steam.

The bones and far contained in the garbage, which are new collected during the trimming of the scows, are sold by the contractor for about \$55,000 per

And he further said: Mr. Tate has since informed me that further in vestigation has satisfied him that the amount offered by no means too high; also that the bours and fa In view of the above I reject both bids for general

Col. Waring was asked by one of the mem bers of the Board if Mr. Tate would abide by the terms of this letter and make a contract of the basis of it, and he replied that he had no doubt he would.

This letter was a startling thing to the Con missioners, as I know from conversations with some of them. They said, in substance: "Here is a man who seems to have received a present for the past year of that for which the city was getting \$88,000, which he has applied, he says, to experimenting so that now he is ready to pay us it the future \$270,000 a year for the same matters. Does this mean that Mr. Tate has been making this larger sum during the year past, or only that at our expense he has got the information and experience which camble him to pay us three times as much as we used to get? Anyway, we must terminate this condition of things at once."

The Foard did not act on these bids or Mr. Tate's letter till June 2. Meantime, on behalf of the same has made no offer to Mr. Bryan, but will still have small and in the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident and so in the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident to make the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident to make the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident to make the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident to make the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident with the said:

I heard from a neighbor of Bryan that the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident to make the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident to make the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident to make the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident to make the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident and so it was defeated he would have confident to make the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident to make the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident to make the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident to make the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident to make the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident to make the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident to make the candidate said if he was defeated he would have confident to make the candidate said in the later has defeated he would have confident to make the candidate s getting \$88,000, which he has applied, he says,

by the treachery of every leader in the late | THE QUESTION OF STREET CLEANING | the lowest bidders for the removal of every thing, I took occasion to represent to various members of the Board that if Mr. Tate would enter into a contract on the basis of his bid it was obviously for the interest of the city to close with him, but added that I was confident there was something behind his letter, as he could not afford to pay any such sum unless vaniage to him. I urged, therefore, that the Board ought to advertise for a contract for the matters referred to in Mr. Tate's letter, and in the mean time could only protect themselves from the "catch" which I was convinced there was in Mr. Tate's proposal by postponing action on the bids before them till the new bids to be sought by advertisement were received, for if they awarded the garbage contract this of course excluded all bids for the disposition of all matters. I also stated this view briefly in a

letter to Mayor Strong.

However, on June 2 the Board directed the advertising for bids for "the privilege of pick-ing over the rubbish of the city aside from garbage, ashes, and street aweepings," but approved the award of the contract for garbage alone as recommended by Col, Waring,

The bids under this advertisement wer opened on Aug. 26. It was then found that Mr. Tate's express declaration to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of a willingness to give \$245,000 for the scow trimmings had frightened off all other bidders. Mr. Tate put in a bid, but how different from that described in his letter! He offered, It is true, to pay \$245,000 in weekly sums, but he did it with extraordinary and impossible conditions. He

I shall execute it on condition that the Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York acting by and through the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, bind themselves to me, under seal, to provide without delay a reasonable number of store yards, suitably located, for the distribution of the work, and also to make an allowance, by way of set off, in the contract for which this bid is made, for the loss which I may sustain through the influre of the city of New York to enforce the law which forbids the disturbance of refuse receptacles by unauthorized persons, or from the failure of the city of New York to enforce the city ordinances in compliance with the terms of the Sanitary Code of the Board of Health of the city of New York relating to or governing in any way the handling and disposition of the material referred to in this estimate and indicated as rul

Of course the Board of Estimate and Apportionment could not accent such a bid. Nothing has since been done in the matter, that I know

The result of all this is that Mr. Tate got for nothing for a little over a year ending on June 23, 1896, the scow trimmings for which, when this present was made to him, the city was getting \$88,000 a year. During five or six months of this time the Mayor and his associates were struggling with the problem of getting a form of contract prepared and bids invited. In this effort Col. Waring certainly does not seem to have assisted them. When, finally, an advertisement was compelled and bids were received Col. Waring accepted one for the portion of the work which did not interfere with Mr. Tate's job, and presented a letter from Mr. Tate, in which he offered for all but the garbage a sum which would more than pay all the expenses of removing all street sweepings from the city, besides, as Col. Waring stated, making for the city land worth \$150,000. Col. Waring's language is "a surplus of receipts over cost of \$18,122." When brought to a final bid. Mr. Tate comes in with an offer to pay the sum of \$245,000, but attaches a string to his offer, by which this sum was not to be paid unless the city incurred an unknown expense for "a reasonable number of store yards, suitably located for the distribution of the work." The city was also to acree to make "an allowance by way of set-off" "for the loss I may sustain through the failure of the city to enforce the law which forbids the disturbance of refuse receptacles by unauthorized persons," which would, I suppose, include the interference by peripatetic ragpickers with the pails and tub placed upon the sidewalks. Besides this, the city was to agee to pay to Mr. Tate the loss from its failure to enforce the city ordinances relating to or governing in any way the hand ling and disposition " of the rubbish.

In other words, the city was to provide nu merous convenient places for Mr. Tate to receive his substances and do what work was left for him to do in that connection, and it was also to see that all the separation was done for Mr. Tate and to become responsible for indefinite, unknown, and probably unascertainable dam ages if this work was not done for Mr. Tate.

Of course, Col. Waring, when he presented Mr. Tate's letter to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on May 5, 1896, and figured out the profits to the city from accepting it, did not know that Mr. Tate was deceiving him and using him to deceive the city authorities by his letter. But this deception seems not to have destroyed Mr. Tate's hypnotic influence over

backer. Mr. Tate's hold on the scow trimmings was loosened, as I have said, on June 26 last. Just four days before that Col. Waring employed Mr. Tate to furnish about sixty carts per day "for the collection and hauling of paper and other light refuse." It was to compel payment of the amount to be paid under this private arrangement which is still in force that Col. Waring recently went so far as to stop all the street cleaning in the city. When he was forced by his own cooler judgment to abandon that extreme proceeding, he still stopped the collection of the paper, &c., instead of allowing the regular street cleaning force of men and carts to return temporarily to the old system of collecting

Mr. Tate's material with their other matters. I close with a summary of the amounts of city money I know to have been received by

Ecow trimmings for one year at least .... \$88,000 00 Removal of snow and ice, winter of GEORGE BLISS.

Teach Accuracy of Expression TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One thing the late

election may be expected to emphasize, namely, the importance of well-based, simple, and direct rea-The Popocrats consider themselves "reasonable"

beings, no doubt, but they start from nowhere, and, after crossing, recrossing, and rounding a circle, arrive at the same place, unfortunately, usually with out knowing it; at least, that is what they did mostly n the late campaign. If, now, there should follow, in all our common schools, a revival and extension of such instruction as would make plain the importance of a correct knowledge of settled in is, and of drawing naturally and correctly influences or conclusions therefrom, as

pointers of conduct, and the pupils should be taught use simple and precise terms of expression, Saxon words having a direct meaning, preferably to com-pounds and derivatives which have to be interpreted, there would be further cause for thankfulness. Common sense is ordinary, simple, plain, patural on, and its vehicle of com

with it, and not be a clog upon it. G. S. P. S. New York, Nov. 10. Facts We Are Glad Of. From the Church Echetic.
To The New York 50s belongs the credit of the first

chileation in this country of the English translation

#### of the Papal bull, Apostolica Cure, and the same rricously admitted to its columns several

Taking Care of Bryan. I rom the Chicago Tribune.

Eas Phaseisco, Cal., Nov. 8.—Charles D. Lane, the indiconaire gold-mine owner, who spont \$100,000 in the sliver campaign in this State and paid the exconses of the coast delegates to the silver Conver tion, with if William J. Bryan decides to carry on a campaign of education in the interests of alter, see that not only are his travelling expenses paid, but

is attempting the country.

Sir. I as has made no offer to Mr. Bryan, but will

that his lam sy is provided for while the ex-candidate

NOT MUCH!

The Democratic Response to Bryon's After

From the New Haven Evening Register.

And now that it is all over, and Bryan and his followers are threatening to keep up the agiration, these same sliver shouters point mysteriously to the election of 1900. No one need be alarmed at their threats. The evidence of their overthrow is complete. Bryan and free sliver are dead issues, and we have heard the last of progress throug

confusion. From the Buffalo Courier. It is practically impossible to separate Mr. Bryan from Altgeldism and Tillmanism. It is recollected that throubout the recent campaign Mr. Bryan over and over again proclaime t his adherance to every declaration of the Chicago.platform. solemnly, and without equivocation he fervently pledged himself to be faithful to every provision embodied in that platform. The sincerity of his

pledges was not questioned. He says that he stands to day where he stood throughout the fight, and he calls upon his supporters to renew the contest at unce. In this enterprise will be have the direct or indirect encouragement of those Democrats who voted for him, but at the same time insisted that they did not accept the Altgeldism and the Populism of the platform? The reply to that question has an important bearing upon the future politics of the country.

From the St. Paul Globe. In some respects the manifesto which Mr. Bryan has issued since his defeat to the free sliver men of the country is his most disappointing utterance.

From the Troy Daily Press. The putgivings of Altgeld, Jones, Tillman, and Blackburn since election conclusively corroborate the wisdom of the country in burying Bryanism by more than a million majority.

From the Courier-Journa Those silver Democrats, as they call themselves, who intend to stand by the Chicago platform ought at once to go into the Populist organization and stay there until they experience a change of heart. Those who do not approve it ought to come back into the Democratic organization effected at Indianapolis. Now that the passions of the contest are subsiding, it must be plain to all men except Populists that the Indianapolis platform embodies the true principles of Democracy. If they are Democrats, it is time for them to get on that platform, if they have not already done so.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser Union or Thursday printed the pronuncia mento of John P. Altreid of Illinois over his signature. Yesterday it gave that of William J. Bryan over his signature. And to-day in the despatches it presents that of Benjamin R. Tiliman—the same Benjamin R. Tiliman who in a speech at Philadelphia declared the intention to "take the Supreme Court of the United States by the throat and shake the life out of it." This trinity of control in the Chicago Con vention proposes to continue the propagands of the Chicago platform,

We ask Democrats to carefully peruse and thoughtfully consider all three in the light of recent events and say whether they desire to enlist under the Altgeld-Bryan-Tillman banner thus un furled to the breeze for political operations in the future, or whether the time has not arrived for return to the standard of Jeffersonian Dimocracy.

From the San Antonio Daily Express. Mr. Bryan and other Popocratic leaders may lower themselves back into private life with assertions that their cause is still alive, and that the fight will be continued, but the free and unlimited coinage of sliver received its quietus for all time on Tuesday

last. Mr. Bryan and others are telling us how to save the Democratic party and down the Republicans in 1900. One man's opinion is as good as another's in this regard, and we are entitled to express ours, which is to this effect: The Democrats of this coun try will have to learn, as truths, these things before they can ever again hope to control the Gov-ernment of this republic:

That bimetallism, or the concurrent use of gold and silver coin at a parity, is a myth. . . That there is no natural antagonism between labor and capital. That socialism is negation of progress, and that

progress is the keynote of the republic That the Federal Government has the right to execute its own court processes.

That the credit of the United States must be susfained.

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal. The Democratic party is not yet ready to abandon Its own integrity and national solidarity. It is in no such distress as would cause it to abandon its

traditions and principles and follow a new flag.

and if it were looking for leadership, it is not at all likely that so mercurial and unstable a party as the Populites would be chosen. As to Senator Butler's contention that the agitanext four years, the only reply to such a proposition is: "Rats," with a prolonged and thundering accent on the sonant fricative. The country has had enough financial agitation, and what is needed now is peace and an opportunity to work. The But-

must go into retirement. From the Cleveland Plata Dealer. Above all we say to the Democrats, stand by the old party and its old principles.

lers, Tilimans, and other professional agitators

From the Richmond Times, The platform of 1596 must be repented of and never referred to except as a warning. There is no reason why Southern Democrats, acknowledging the bitter failure of the Populistic free silver co bination, should not, as the huntsmen say, "hark back" to the trail they lost, and take up the principles of 1892 and make a fresh start.

From the Utica Observer While the unyielding silverites are talking of prolonging the fight, the Democratic South, upon which hopes of the silverites were anchored this fall and must continue to be anchored, is awaking to the fact that the free silver issue was a gigantic folly which it is better to abandon at once. The expressions of such notions are numerous and are couraging to those who nope to see the South return to her old allegiance to sound currency.

From the Florida Citizen. The party must turn its back upon the unwise who have brought disaster upon it. It must return to the safer path laid out by its founders. From the Savannah Morning News

The party will never adopt a platform like the Chicago one again, and we seriously question whether it will ever again accept as leaders the men

Another of the Prince's "Angels" Gone, From the London Figure.

The death of Sir Albert Sassoon removes a strik ing figure from the fashionable world. His friend-ship with the Prince of Wales, one of the few friendships which H. R. H. has formed which have not been brought to a tragic or an unsavory concluston, naturally gave him a great position in soclety, and his enormous wealth did the rest. Or perhaps it would be more correct to say that his wealth did everything. If Sir Albert owed much to the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Wales, by all accounts, owed more to Sir Albert. The dead finan cier, who was descended from a Damascus family of Jews, was a princely entertainer, and poured out his wealth like water in his endeavors to amuse his aristocratic friends,

No Cabinet Scat for Senator Lodge. From the Boston Journal Senator Lodge is named very often by newspapers

all over the country as a possible member of the next Cabinet. The Journal feels justified in stating that as a Senator of Massachusetts no Cabinet position would have any attraction for him. Hanna and the McKinley League. From the Buffalo Courier, In view of Thomas C. Platt's undisputed supremacy,

the condition of the McKiniey League of th

New York is not such as to be attractive to a practical business politician like Mr. Hanna. Weyler's First Take. From the Boston Evening Transcript.
Gen. Weyler has taken the field in Cuba. Thus far
It is the only thing in Cuba he has taken.

The Victor.

From the Washington Evening Star Wh t's the matter?" exclaimed Bykins's friend in ismay.
"Have you been sick?"
"Have you been sick?"
"I've | ad a little season with the surgeon," was the

"Was a no a citient?"
So, it was a me, cle road race."
"Who won it." y no won it? I got the best of it. We were three in a bundar is not fractured his shoulder blade and broke his in and one leg. Another one dislocated several miss and slove in a mumber of ribs. I didn't break young bury collar bone."

Bryan's Mouth. From the Courter-Journal Not as wide as a door nor as deep as a well, ben twas the hole into which the Boy Orator fell.